



# THE Gleichen Call



Year VII, No. 19

GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1914

Per Year \$1.50

## European War Scare Advances Wheat Price

Just as we go to press J. A. Ramsay telephones that a Winnipeg wholesale house wired him: "Wheat advanced seven cents today, equal to 35 cents per barrel on flour. Market wildly excited on account of European war. Expect further advances."

## LOCAL AND GENERAL

Harvesting has started.

Mrs. C. Gaudaur is visiting her parents at Edmonton.

Quite a number of Gleichenites attended the circus at Calgary last Friday and Saturday.

The Gleichen baseball boys are good sports and say that a few debts do not worry them in the least.

Owing to a rush of job printing and being short a man the CALL is obliged to leave out a number of interesting items this issue.

C. A. Telford says that he will start cutting oats tomorrow and that he has Preston wheat that he is sure will yield 50 bushels to the acre.

The score book has not yet been sighted. No wonder—Cluny eleven to seven, and Strathmore thirteen to four. The "Dead March" next Charles.

On Sunday next, August 2nd, there will be two celebrations of the Holy Communion in St. Andrew's church. The first at eight a. m. and the second at eleven a. m.

Mrs. Wright left on Saturday last for her home in Owen Sound, Ont., having visited her cousin, Mr. J. H. Gooderham and family, for the past three months. While here Mrs. Wright made many friends for herself who hope she will again visit Gleichen.

Anderson & Neilson have made a contract to break nine quarter sections of land in the Chimney Hill district for an American capitalist and put it in crop. The agreement provides that for the next six years they shall keep 300 acres in crop and summer fallow each quarter section every alternate year.

A. D. Batty came up from Brooks last week suffering severely from injuries he received in being caught between a stable door and the door frame just as a heavy horse struck the door. He sustained several broken ribs and had a bone broken in his chest. He is improving but it will be a long time before he will be able to work again. Mrs. Batty and child have left for the Old Country and he will follow later.

On Saturday last, July 25th, at Calgary, Miss Sine Christensen and Mr. Carl Sorensen of Standard were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by the Rev. Mr. Jacobsen. The happy young couple are now enjoying their honeymoon in the eastern part of the country. The CALL joins their many friends in this district in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen a long, happy and useful life.

It is now sure that Gleichen will be represented at the Pentticon irrigation convention.

Miss Rhodes, who has been visiting her brother for the past few weeks, left yesterday for her home in Macleod.

Miss Emma Jones has been visiting her home here for the past week and returns to Edmonton today, having enjoyed her holidays.

Miss Edith Jones returned last week from Vancouver, where she spent some time visiting friends and relatives. Her health is much improved as a result of the trip.

The Strathmore-Calgary baseball aggregation put it over the Gleichen boys thirteen to four last Friday. That is an unlucky number and our boys look for a favorable change.

The young people of Standard are arranging for a fancy dress ball on Friday, August 28th and are offering three special prizes for the best costumes. All are invited and a good time assured.

A good start has been made towards organizing a ladies baseball club in Gleichen. Already several practices have been indulged in and members of the men's team are becoming nervous.

Mr. Parker weighed a head of lettuce at S. A. Hall's store the other day that tipped the scales at three pounds. It was a fine looking specimen and he should be among the prize winners on Aug. 20.

S. H. Irwin arrived on Monday from Medicine Hat to take charge of the dry goods department in S. A. Hall's store. He is a specialist in this line and will be pleased to meet all of the old customers of the store and would like the opportunity of showing his goods to every person in this district.

Work on the new Gleichen Post Office Block is being rushed to completion and in a few weeks Post Master Ramsbottom will be occupying it, and the balance of it will be occupied as a restaurant and store. The block will be brick veneered and a credit to the enterprise of our obliging post master.

Rumor has it that Mayor Mike Brown of Namaka has purchased an interest in the Gleichen Livery, Feed & Sale Stables from D. C. Wishart and is coming to live in Gleichen. He has been mayor of Namaka for seven years past and already an ozonogram has it that Mayor Bray will have competition when the next election comes around, but that is many moons away.

The band boys now have thirteen instruments and are quite happy. Last week the Town Council undertook to help the boys and sent out their genial secretary, Peter Maclean, who in a short time raised by subscription sufficient funds to pay for the new instruments, explaining that they would be the property of the town. The boys are now holding two practices a week in the Fire Hall and making excellent progress.

The other day a small boy appeared at S. A. Hall's store and asked for a dozen eggs. Tommy, feeling gay, asked if he would like them boiled or fried, but the boy after a moment's consideration replied: "I'll take them with their skins on."

## Seventh Annual Gleichen Exhibition Prize List and Horse Races

The Gleichen Fair which is being held on Aug. 20th and 21st promises to be better than ever this year. The directors of the agricultural association have arranged a program which is far ahead of anything ever offered in this town.

On Thursday a parade of horses, cattle, decorated floats, motor cars, etc., will be made through the town finishing at the fair grounds. Immediately thereafter, about 1.30, stock judging will begin. A new departure has been made here. Hitherto the judging has been done in early forenoon when few were around, and little interest was taken by the general public.

It is expected, however, this year that entries will be larger and competition keener, and that nothing may detract from the judging, no other events are being put on.

Just so soon as the judging is over a baseball match will be played and other items added to the program to suit the tastes of all, and interest should be sustained all the way through.

Gleichen's brass band, which is increasing in numbers and improving in skill with every rehearsal, will be in attendance to discourse music both afternoons. The band should be not the least among the attractions and will show what can be done in a very short time when a few enthusiasts get together.

Each evening a dance will be staged at the fair grounds. A large floor will be laid, and with a canvass canopy overhead, the dancers will trip the light fantastic to the music supplied by our own band.

Friday's program, commencing at 1.30, will be largely devoted to racing. An exceptionally good card is being arranged, and as a number of the events are for local horses interest should be keen. The purses, everything considered, are exceptionally large and should be quite an inducement to those who have horses on which they are willing to take a chance.

The exhibition prize list has been considerably enlarged this year. Among the horses new classes have been created for Suffolk Punch, Belgians and Shires. The poultry classes have been considerably extended and quite a few specials are offered. The sheep class is an entirely new departure this year, but one which is expected to stay. Sheep raising is yet in its infancy in this district but so far has proved itself a great success. The home cooking and ladies domestic work cover every branch of home work and as in former years a good display is expected. The ladies have every chance offered them of displaying their skill in useful and decorative arts.

Appended is the first draft of the races for Friday afternoon, which will be amended and full particulars published later:

1. Hotelkeepers' purse, mile open, three heats, trot or pace \$100.00.
2. Farmers' purse, half-mile, three heats, trot or pace, open to any horse owned by a farmer, \$75.00.
3. Merchants' purse, 2.45 pace, one mile, three heats, \$75.00.
4. Five-eighth mile dash, open, \$50.00.
5. One mile dash, open, \$75.00.
6. Half-mile, local ponies, 14.3 and under, \$35.00.
7. Relay race, two miles, changing horses every half mile, \$25.00.
8. Half-mile dash for half-bred horses, \$35.00.
9. Half-mile Indian race.
10. Mile Indian race.

(Completed on Pages Four and Five)

## Namaka Notes

Harry Colpoys and Herb Millar were at Calgary on business.

Ed. Thomson has left Namaka for Langdon for a business visit.

H. E. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson and baby were visitors to Calgary last week.

Mrs. Baker and Peter have returned to Namaka from their trip to Mr. Baker's home in Ontario.

Chas. White, Stan Taylor and Otto Wheeler left Namaka on Monday morning for a fishing trip in the foot hills. They had lots of the latest inventions for luring the finny tribe. How we deplore the poor fishes. But then, when the fresh fish arrives! but that is another story. Nice fresh water fish is pretty good eating these days.

A capital baseball game took place at Namaka on Friday night between Hammer Hill and Namaka. The game was a most exciting one and resulted in a win 6 to 4 for Namaka. Archie White was pitcher for Namaka and Elmer Litz occupied the same position in the Hammer Hill team. Both teams require more practice and then some really creditable work may be expected.

The Hardstone Brick Co., Edmonton, Alta., are installing additional machines so as to give the plant a daily capacity of 60,000 bricks. The factory will be operated by electricity. During 1912 the Dominion Steel and Coal Co. had 5,000 men on its pay roll but this year's requirements will run largely in excess of this, as 1,500 men will be employed in the new mine. The wage bill last year was near \$3,250,000.

The Lethbridge Creamery Co., Ltd. has been incorporated at \$25,000 with permission to increase the capital to \$100,000. It contemplates erecting a creamery and cold storage plant.

A warehouse is being erected at Edmonton, Alta., for the National Drug & Chemical Co.



## 7 SUTHERLAND 7 SISTERS

Free Demonstration in our DRUG STORE all the week commencing

**AUG. 10th**

Come and learn how to save and grow your hair.

CONSULTATION FREE  
**A. R. YATES**

Gleichen, Alberta

## NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawning.

J. H. GOODERHAM,  
Indian Agent.

## COMING EVENTS

July 31—Baseball match, Blind Creek vs. Gleichen.

Aug. 1—Auction Sale, by T. H. Beach, at Taylor's barn.

Aug. 4 and 5—Dispersion sale, North Calgary Junction, by Layzell & Durno.

Aug. 10 to 15—Edmonton Fair.

Aug. 17 to 19—Western Canada Irrigation convention at Pentticon.

Aug. 20 and 21—The Gleichen Exhibition.

Aug. 28—Fancy Dress ball at Standard.

July 31—Baseball match.

Oct. 5 to 9—International Irrigation Congress at Calgary.

Every Monday—Oddfellows 1st and 3rd Thursdays—K. of P.

M. Mecklenburg, M. A., the celebrated and only university graduate sight specialist in Calgary, office 613 Herald Bldg., phone M6975, 29 years experience, 10 years in this province, will be at the Gleichen Pharmacy, Gleichen street, on July 30th and 31st. A good opportunity of having your eyes properly examined and fitted to right glasses. Fees are moderate.

## Gleichen Train Arrivals

Train No. 3—west bound	13.14
4—east bound	15.31
13—west bound	2.08
14—east bound	24.28
Local—west bound	8.45
Local—east bound	20.59

## BIG DISPERSION SALE

Sec. 2, Twp. 4, Rge. 29 west of 11th Mer., three and a half miles east of Calgary; 1 1/2 miles north of Calgary Junction C.N.R. station; 1/2 mile north of Hualata, G.T.R. station.

**TUES. & WED.  
AUG. 4th & 5th**  
At 9.30 each morning sharp

Instructed by the executors of the estate of the late John Breckinridge, farmer and contractor, we will sell the undermentioned:

**135 head of horses and mules**

**32 head of hogs**

**35 sets of team harness**

Also: A large quantity of grain and feed.

A number of cooking and messing outfits.

A large number of blacksmith's and wheelwright's tools, machinery and supplies, especially interesting to blacksmiths.

All agricultural implements and machinery.

The horses comprise teams of mares and geldings weighing up to thirty-five hundred lbs. a team, mares with colts at foot, dry mares 2 year-olds, and yearlings.

Also The Registered Percheron Stallion "Bonapart", No 62799.

For catalogues of further particulars apply to Thos. Roach, 1003 4th Street W., The Security Trust Co., Calgary or to the auctioneers.

**Terms Cash—No Reserve  
LAYZELL & DURNO**

Auctioneers  
Phone M2273 520 Centre St., Calgary

## MISCELLANEOUS

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

**ESTRAY**—Dark bay colt, no brand, about 3 months old, has been on our property about five weeks. Owner can have same by proving ownership and paying cost. Apply to Anderson & Neilson, Standard. 191f

**LOST**—On the road between McPhee's and the Payne ranch a blue serge coat made by the Continental Clothing Co. Finder can return same to Gleichen Hotel and receive reward. 22

**FOR SALE**—A 7 room house on 8th Ave., Gleichen, fenced, with good well stable and chicken house. Will sell reasonable. Apply to John J. Robinson, Gleichen, Box 66. 191f

**FOR SALE**—Registered Birkshire, both sexes. Look for exhibit at Gleichen Exhibition. F. Daw. 191f

I have a few tons of choice alfalfa hay for sale. F. W. Crandall. 18

**FOR SALE**—Belt Piano nearly new will sell cheap. Apply to box 31 Cluny, Alta. 20

**WANTED**—Intelligent boy to learn the printing trade. Good opportunity to learn all branches. Apply CALL.

**STRAYED**—From S.22, T.19 R.8 one bay mare 4 years old, white strip on face heavy in foal and branded <> on right shoulder, also one chestnut gelding same age branded <3 monogram on left shoulder. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery of same. Riley A. Bishop, Langdon, Alta. 201f

**FOR SALE**—Tulane Geese. Apply J. L. Barger. 10-1f

**LOST**—Man's Brown Frize Overcoat with shaggy lining, on June 11th, between Vulcan and Gleichen, believed to be between the hill on the south side of Bow river bridge and this town. Return to A. Hall, Gleichen, and receive reward. 141f

**\$50 REWARD** will be paid by the undersigned for information that will lead to the conviction of any person or persons who drive off the open range, take, keep, retain, or otherwise control services of any bull or bulls branded as follows: #2 on left ribs or left hip, or both left ribs and left hip, from July 1st, 1914, to Nov. 15, 1914. F. A. McHugh & Sons, per Walter J. McHugh, Address, Blind Creek P.O., Alta. 28

**REGISTERED Greyhounds.** Parents Imported. Puppies for sale \$10 and \$5. Parents fastest and best killing coyote hounds in Alberta. C. F. Bruce, Cluny. 131f

**PRIMO SEED FLAX.** 3RD prize Provincial Seed Fair, the best flax to grow, ripens 10 to 14 days before common flax. Heavy yields, 20 bushels per acre being obtained. Cleaned ready for seeding, \$1.50 per bushel, extra for bags. — F. A. Williams, Gleichen. 21f

## TOWN OF GLEICHEN

**CONFIRMATION OF TAX ENFORCEMENT RETURN**

His Honor Judge Carpenter, Judge of the Calgary Judicial District, will hold court for the confirmation of the Tax Enforcement Return at the Town Hall, Gleichen, on the 18th day of Sept. 1914, at 4 o'clock p.m.

Peter MacLean, 23  
Secretary-Treasurer  
Town of Gleichen.

## Victoria Restaurant Sold

Wong Long purchased from Wong Hee the Victoria Restaurant on Gleichen Street, on Tuesday, July 21st, comprising the restaurant, furniture and stand-and-lease from Emil Griesbach.

He will conduct the restaurant and a BAKERY and offer for sale cigars, tobaccos, confectionery, fruit, etc.

**Wong Long, Prop.**

**DR. DOVAN'S FEMALE PILLS** Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box, or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to any address on receipt of price. The Scofield Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

**PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN** Restores Vm for Nerve and Brain; Increases "Gray Matter"; "Tonic" will build you up. \$5 a box, or two for \$9, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. The Scofield Drug Co., St. Catharines, Ontario. Sold at Rates Drug Stores











# Gleichen Exhibition Seventh Annual Prize List---August 20 & 21

Registered Horses, Clydes					43 Dry Mare, any age... 1 6 4 3 83 Best single turnout, property of exhibitor..... 2 7 3				
JAS. YOUNG, Manager					44 Brood Mare, with foal at foot ..... 1 6 4 3 84 Special prize donated by Geo. McElroy ..... 2 7 3				
Class	Entry	1st	2nd	3rd	45 Yearling Stallion or Filly..... 1 5 3 2 85 Best driving team and turnout..... 2 10 5				
1 Stallion, 4 years old and over .....	\$2	\$10	\$8	\$ 5	46 Foal born in 1914... 1 4 3 2 86 Best team of driving ponies 14.2 or under..... 2 8 4				
2 Stallion, 3 years old .....	2	10	6	4	47 Team in harness only 2 8 6 4 87 Best single delivery horse... 1 4 2				
3 Stallion, 2 years old .....	2	8	5	3	Grades Heavy Draft				
4 Stallion, 1 year old... 1 5 3 2					Weight of matured animal not less than 1500 lbs.				
5 Dry Mare, any age... 1 6 4 3					50 Team to be driven in wagon... 2 7 5 3				
6 Brood Mare with foal at foot..... 1 6 4 3					51 Dry mare or gelding, any age..... 1 5 4 2				
7 Three-year-old Filly... 1 5 3 2					52 Brood mare, with foal at foot..... 1 5 4 2				
8 Two-year-old Filly... 1 5 3 2					53 Foal born 1914..... 1 4 3 2				
9 Yearling Filly..... 1 5 3 2					54 Three-year-old Filly... 1 4 3 2				
10 Team in harness only 2 8 6 4					55 Two-year-old Filly... 1 4 3 2				
11 Stallion, Canadian bred, 3 years or over..... 2 8 5 3					56 Yearling Filly..... 1 4 3 2				
12 Stallion, Canadian bred, 2 years..... 1 5 3 2					Cattle, Registered				
13 Stallion, Canadian bred, 1 year..... 1 5 3 2					C. A. MILLIE, Manager				
14 Canadian bred Filly 3 years or over..... 1 5 3 2					91 Best Shorthorn bull..... 1 6 3				
15 Canadian bred Filly 2 years..... 1 5 3 2					92 " " cow..... 1 5 3 3				
16 Canadian bred Filly 1 year..... 1 5 3 2					93 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
17 Foal, born in 1914... 1 4 3 2					94 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
18 Champion Clyde Stallion..... Cup					95 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
19 Champion Clyde Mare..... Cup					96 " " Hereford bull..... 1 6 3				
Age of all animals to count from January 1st, and must be recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada. Special Harness Class Stallions are barred.					97 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					98 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					99 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
					100 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					101 " " Galloway bull..... 1 6 3				
					102 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					103 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					104 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
					105 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					106 " " Holstein bull..... 1 6 3				
					107 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					108 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					109 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
					110 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					111 " " Ayshire bull..... 1 6 3				
					112 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					113 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					114 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
					115 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					116 " " Jersey bull..... 1 6 3				
					117 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					118 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					119 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				
					120 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					121 " " Jersey bull..... 1 6 3				
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					125 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					126 " " Jersey bull..... 1 6 3				
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					130 " " calf..... 1 3 2				
					131 " " Jersey bull..... 1 6 3				
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					291 " " Jersey bull..... 1 6 3				
					292 " " cow..... 1 5 3				
					293 " " yearling heifer..... 1 4 2				
					294 " " yearling bull..... 1 4 2				



## HAMPSHIRE

133	Ram, 2 years and over	5	2
134	Ram, 1 year and under 2	5	2
135	Ram lamb, under 1 year	3	2
136	Ewe, 2 years and over	4	2
137	Ewe, 1 year and under 2	3	2
138	Ewe lamb, under 1 year	3	2

## SUFFOLKS

139	Ram, 2 years and over	5	2
140	Ram, 1 year and under 2	5	2
141	Ram lamb, under 1 year	3	2
142	Ewe, 2 years and over	4	2
143	Ewe lamb, 1 year and under 2	3	2
144	Ewe lamb, under 1 year	3	2

## SOUTHDOWNS

145	Ram, 2 years and over	5	2
146	Ram, 1 year and under 2	5	2
147	Ram lamb, under 1 year	3	2
148	Ewe, 2 years and over	4	2
149	Ewe, 1 year and under 2	3	2
150	Ewe lamb, under 1 year	3	2

## GRADE HUTTON

Wether or Ewe, over 2, pair	5	2
" " under 2, pair	5	2
lamb, pair	5	2

Swine Registered  
F. DAW, Manager

Entrance Fee, \$1.00

	1st	2nd	3rd
152 Berkshire boar, over 1 year	6	4	2
153 " " under 1 year	4	2	
154 " " sow	6	4	2
155 Yorkshire boar, over 1 year	6	4	2
156 " " under 1 year	4	2	
157 " " sow	6	4	2
158 A.O.V. boar	6	4	2
159 " " sow	6	4	2
160 Sow with litter of not less than 8, Entry fee \$1.50	8	6	4

161 Pen, 2 butcher hogs, under 150 pounds	6	4	2
162 Pen, 2 bacon hogs, 175 up	6	4	2

## Dogs

W. SERVICE, Manager

The following prizes are offered in each class:  
Entry, 25c.; First, \$1.00; Second, 50c.

194 Collie dog or bitch	
195 Pointer or Setter dog or bitch	
196 Retriever dog or bitch	
197 Airedale dog or bitch	
199 Bull Terrier	
200 Terrier dog or bitch	
201 Coyote hound dog or bitch	

## POULTRY

(Owned in Alberta)  
D. WILSON, Manager

The following prizes are offered in each class:  
Entry, 25c.; First, \$2.00; Second \$1.00

Cock	Hen	Cockerel	Pullet
202	203	204	205
206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213
214	215	216	217
218	219	220	221
222	223	224	225
226	227	228	229
230	231	232	233
234	235	236	237
238	239	240	241
242	243	244	245
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## ROOTS AND VEGETABLES

N. N. HAYES, Manager

Grown by the exhibitor in garden or field in 1914  
Entrance fee, 25c.; First, \$1.25; Second, 50c.

822	Beets, table, any variety	
823	Beans, 1 plate	

## 224 Carrots, 12

825	Corn, 6 ears	
826	Cabbage, 4	
827	Cucumbers, 6	
828	Mangels, 6	
829	Onions, 12	
830	Parsnips, 12	
831	Green peas, 20 pods, early	
832	Green peas, 20 pods, late	
833	Turnips, Swede, 6	
834	Turnip, white, 6	
835	Tomatoes	
836	Potatoes, russet, 12	
837	Potatoes, early rose, 12	
838	Potatoes, any variety	
839	Vegetable Marrow, 4	

Best collection of eight varieties, \$4.00

Entry for collection 50c.  
Any potatoes showing scab, or any vegetable showing disease, rejected.

## DAIRY

Entrance Fee, 25c.

340	Butter, in 2 gallon crock	\$2 00	\$1 00
341	Butter, 1 lb. print rolls	2 00	1 00
342	Dozen Hen Eggs, white	1 00	50
343	Dozen Hen Eggs, brown	1 00	50

## GRAINS AND GRASSES

R. B. HAYES, Manager

Sheaves grown in 1914. Threshed grain grown in 1913. One bushel of each variety, excepting Timothy 1 bushel. Sheaves must be not less than 8 inches in diameter when tied.

Entrance Fee, 25c.

346	Wheat spring, Marquis	\$2 00	\$1 00
347	Wheat spring, Red Fyle	1 00	1 00
348	Wheat spring, Stanley	2 00	1 00
349	Wheat spring varieties not listed	2 00	1 00
350	Wheat, Alberta red	2 00	1 00
351	Wheat fall, any variety	2 00	1 00
352	Barley, two rowed	3 00	1 00
353	Barley, any variety	2 00	1 00
354	Oats, any variety	2 00	1 00
355	Timothy	2 00	1 00
356	Alfalfa	3 00	1 50
357	Special by J. A. Ramsay, best collection, 1 sheaf each of wheat, oats, barley and Timothy	6 00	

## EDUCATIONAL

MISS K. M. AYLOTT, Manageress

No Entrance Fee, but Entry Must be Made  
First Prize, \$1.00; Second Prize, 50c.

360	Geography—Map of the Dominion	
361	Geography—Map of Province of Alberta	
362	Pastel Drawing, grouping of fruit	
363	Drawing—Original designs of wall paper, book and cover	
364	Drawing—Border and tile	
365	Penmanship	
366	Best three writers in any class in any school	
367	Best needle work of any school girl	
368	Composition on Alberta Resources, spelling and grammar to count, by school children, \$2 and \$1.	

## HOMEMADE COOKING

MRS. BRAY and MRS. JAMES, Managers

Entrance Fee, 25c.

370	Two loaves bread, any flour	\$2 50	\$2 00
371	Two loaves bread, Graham flour	2 50	2 00
372	Two loaves of bread, Royal Household, sack by Gleichen Trading Co.		
373	Two loaves of bread, Purity flour, sack by S. A. Hall.		
374	Two loaves bread, Robin-hood, sack by J. A. Ramsay		
375	Two loaves bread, sack by A.C. Farmers' Elevator.		
376	One dozen buns, plain, any flour.	1 50	75
377	One dozen buns, currant.	1 50	75
378	One dozen baking Powder Biscuit.	1 00	75
379	Best display of bread, biscuit and cake, by non-professionals	2 00	1 50
380	One layer cake	1 00	75
381	One fruit cake	2 00	1 50
382	One dozen cookies, plain	1 00	50
383	One dozen cookies, fruit	1 00	50
384	One lemon pie	1 00	50
385	One fruit pie	1 00	50
386	Collection of preserves, three varieties	1 50	75
387	Collection of jams, three varieties	1 50	75
388	Collection of jellies, three varieties	1 50	75







## IS A TRIUMPH OF MODERN DEMOCRACY

A COUNTRY WHERE WOMEN HAVE FULL FRANCHISE PRIVILEGES

The Norwegian Government said to be a model for all nations, and has one of the most democratic forms of government in the world. The Norwegian people boast that they have one of the most democratic forms of government in the world. The Norwegian people boast that they have one of the most democratic forms of government in the world.

When an election takes place the Norwegian electors must choose, in addition to the direct member, a vice-deputy member to take his place should the representative be at any time unavoidably absent from the Storting. For each seat contested each party may put forward one candidate and one vice-deputy candidate. The voting, both for member and deputy member, takes place on the same day and, although it seldom happens, is possible for a Conservative deputy to be returned with a Liberal member, and vice versa.

Members of the Storting are paid at the rate of 3000 kroner (\$300) per year for ordinary sittings, but if called upon to attend for any extra period an additional payment is made of 12 kroner a day. In addition to the cash payment there are also special privileges such as free doctor and nurse in case of illness and free travelling on the state railways. The demands made upon a Stortingman are heavy. Each member must attend sittings regularly and vote upon every question. He is not allowed to absent himself unless he can give an adequate reason, or unless he has first obtained the permission of the Storting. If he is unavoidably absent, then his deputy must be present. The deputy has no direct payment for his services, but receives a share of the member's salary at the end of the year, the amount depending upon the number of sittings he has attended.

Local government in Norway is largely administered by town councils and rural district councils, but in addition, a rural district usually consists of several parishes, each of which has its own parish council, and the districts in each county form a unit of their own, the county corporation. The municipalities have not quite local autonomy, but they have very large powers, and only in certain cases have they to apply to the prefect or to the government concerning measures which in order to become valid require the approval of either of these authorities. The outstanding feature of Norwegian local government is the fact that it is simplified as much as possible, and that each department has its own clearly defined and separate duties. There is very little overlapping, the educational, the poor law, the health and the other local administrative bodies do not come in conflict with each other as they do in some countries. Where cannot say that local government is perfect, but it is fairly efficient. This is doubtless due to the fact that the different departments have not to deal with vast numbers of people. The poor law officers generally know personally almost every individual who applies for relief, and they have generally a personal knowledge of the history of each case with which they are called upon to deal.—London Times.

### BLIND CAN READ PAPERS BY EAR

Type Reading Octophone Has Been Greatly Perfected by Its Inventor, Fournier d'Albe

It is now possible for a blind man to read by the ear, owing to the improvements in an electrical instrument which was first shown by Fournier d'Albe at last year's British association meeting. The instrument has as its basic principle the peculiar property of selenium, by which the strength of an electric current passing through it varies with the amount of light it is connected with a telephone receiver, and according as more or less light falls on the selenium so does the electric current passing through the receiver vary, and consequently the sounds heard in the receiver vary.

By throwing a powerful light on ordinary letterpress, it is possible to differentiate between letters by different sounds in the receiver. An ordinary newspaper can thus be read by the "type-reading octophone."

### To Help Vessels in a Fog

An interesting experiment in navigation in the fog will be carried out by the Canadian Northern steamer Royal George. She is fitted with an apparatus enabling a vessel in the thickest of weather, without the aid of compass or sextant, to ascertain her position when she is within a radius of fifty miles of a fixed wireless station or a wireless-fitted ship whose position is known. It is also claimed for this apparatus that should the Royal George pick up a wireless distress signal she would be able to set her course towards its source, even though the distressed vessel were not able to indicate her position.

### Suppressing Opium Traffic

The third international opium congress at The Hague has reached an agreement that the international convention looking to the suppression of the opium traffic drafted by the conference as soon as the adhering powers have ratified it, despite the abstention of some of the powers.

This convention aims not only at the suppression of the opium traffic, but international traffic in cocaine and other noxious and habit-forming drugs. The representatives of 44 nations have taken part in conferences on this subject, although not all of the states have signed the convention.

## RURAL LIFE IN CANADA

### A Plea For Improved Conditions on the Farm

(Contributed by Can. Welfare League) Since Roosevelt's Country Life Commission reported there have been issued in the United States a number of books on the country problem. Canada we have thought we had no rural problem. But the census of 1911 gave us a rude awakening and we find that in some respects our conditions are even less satisfactory than those in the United States.

Now a Presbyterian minister has come forward to deal with our rural life problem.—Rev. John MacDougall of Spencerville, Ontario, in a volume of 250 pages, covers the whole field from economic to recreation. He points out that the proportion of rural to total population has fallen in every province during the decade. Many causes are contributory. Among economic causes are poor farming and still more fundamental the fact that "too small a proportion of the price paid by the ultimate purchaser goes to the farmer." The author urges the adoption of scientific and business methods, especially co-operation.

In the chapter on Social Causes of Unrest the writer shows an intimate knowledge of actual conditions. The following extracts give a fair idea of the conditions of a whole:

"The conditions of toil are often unnecessarily hard. Labor-saving devices in the home are sometimes scantily provided, while those for the barn and field are ample. Evil is wrought by want of things as well as want of heart. Let us glance at a single illustration—the supply of water in the house. The agricultural survey 1910 found that in Prince Edward Island ninety-seven per cent. of the farm houses obtain water from wells outside the house. All carry the water by hand. In Nova Scotia only two per cent. of the farm houses have water piped to the house. In New Brunswick ninety-five per cent. obtain water from wells and springs. In English-speaking Quebec ninety-two per cent. carry water by hand. The conditions are general. This lack is due perhaps chiefly to the fact that the equipment introduced so liberally out of doors is not regarded as labor-saving by the man who has no dread of toil, but rather as a means of adding to the efficiency of his labor and thus multiplying his output. But the wife suffers nevertheless, and the children leave. The household duties are offered by the agricultural colleges point the way to a solution. With wider knowledge of the possibilities of achievement through fuller equipment the daughters of the farm will vie with their brothers in advance.

Conditions of toil in the fields also are unnecessarily hard. The modern machine against occasional diseases must deliver the farmer from rheumatism and many another affliction by recalling him from the fields in rain and giving him more mastery over all the circumstances of his toil. The modern world can easily afford such relief through a fairer distribution of the profits of labor.

The problem of the farm-laborer is an unsolved one in Canada as yet. Labor is not solved until greater efficiency is demanded, higher wages paid, and a home for the farm laborer and his household provided. A somewhat common custom at present is to pay a certain monthly wage—the average for eastern Canada is \$32.66 per month for a season of some seven or eight months—together with board at the farmer's table and a room in his house, and also a sabbling and keep for the hired man's horse. I recently asked one of our leading farmers regarding the effect upon the efficiency and general character of the men of this custom of maintaining a driving horse. "They are out driving until midnight," was the reply, "the effect upon both morals and efficiency is bad. But," he added, "you can secure them on no other terms." The cottage for a home would benefit employer and employee alike. What modern industry has discovered, modern agriculture must learn, namely, that the best paid and care for labor is the most profitable.

The boarding of the hired man is often a hardship to the household. The custom may have national compensations. When a man of foreign nationality is hired, nothing else so effectively shapes him into a Canadian citizen. But it has personal penalties. If several men are employed the strain upon the home life is severe. I have already instanced in another connection a young Spencerville farmer whose father by the purchase of several farms had replaced thirty-eight persons by eight. Recently this young man told me of the decision to rent the farm, giving as the chief reason that his mother and sister were practically attendants upon the hired man. The home, which has everything desirable that country life can afford, is maintained, but the barns and fields are in the hands of reivers; and the city claims another of that type which gives us nation-builders.

The result of conditions of labor on the farm is that there is little of that joy and pride in one's work which is essential to all true living."

### LAWYERS CONVICTED IN RUSSIA

They Were Charged With Insulting Ministry Over Belliss Trial

The trial of 25 lawyers on a charge of insulting the ministry of justice during the trial of Mendel Belliss ended in a conviction of all the defendants. Two of them, M. Sokoloff and M. Kereski, were sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, and the others to terms of six months each.

At the time of the trial of Belliss the lawyers drew up a strong protest, in which it was alleged that the ministry of justice and the court at Kiev, before which Belliss was tried, were inspired by racial and national enmity. The sentence imposed on the lawyers deprive them of their political rights, but do not interfere with their civil rights.

The best French apples are sent to market wrapped in tissue paper and separated by a thin layer of excelsior or straw. This is known as packing in "nests."

## INDIAN CONSERVATIONISTS

### Active Interest in Forest Protection Taken by the Indians

The Indian has frequently—and not always unjustly—been accused of criminal carelessness with fire, and to the ancestral habit of setting out fires in order to improve grazing for buffalo has been ascribed the cause of the prairies, on which trees are once more being grown. But owing to the precept and example of Dominion firewardens this ingrained carelessness has in Northern Manitoba, at least—been supplanted by an enthusiasm for forest conservation. Several hundred Indians last summer promised to observe every precaution to prevent forest fires, and, as the chief fire ranger writes, "The fact of no fires this summer is a proof positive that the majority of them have faithfully kept their pledge." During the course of the summer sixty-three Indians voluntarily visited the chief's headquarters to discuss the plans of the forestry branch in the matter of conserving the remaining forests in Western Canada.

Many of these Indians are sufficiently well educated to serve as rangers, and, following the policy of obtaining the best man possible for this work, the Dominion government has enlisted quite a number of Indians in the fire-ranger service, for which their knowledge of the country and their enthusiasm for the work make them admirably adapted. Although the forest-fire loss on the 125,000 square miles of crown timberland at present held by Dominion firewardens is small—11.4 acres of timber burnt over being less than nine one-hundredths of one per cent. (0.09 per cent.)—yet this low loss was not a little due to the frequent showers of rain during the danger season. In order to insure safety in seasons of drought, the forestry branch proposes to install lookout stations which will increase the efficiency of the yet somewhat inadequate patrol. Already several towers have been established, enabling rangers to scan at one glance several hundred square miles of country. Wireless telegraphy has also been brought into use and from the Pas and Fort Churchill it is now possible for the rangers in these remote regions to communicate almost instantaneously with the forestry branch at Ottawa in order to report any practical application of wireless telegraphy to forest fire protection in America or elsewhere.

### When Everyone Will Be Wealthy

Sir George Paish, editor of the "Statist," and one of the greatest living authorities on economic problems, made a remarkable prophecy in the course of an address following the annual dinner of the Political and Economic Circle of the National Liberal Club. He said:

"The economic condition of the British people at the present time is one of great strength, and the course of events shows conclusively that as the years pass by it will become ever stronger. We may now look forward with confidence to a time, in the not far distant future, when the incomes of everyone will be over the poverty line and when even the poorest will be able to participate in the great wealth we are accumulating from year to year and from generation to generation."

Can Great Britain, he asked, afford to spend the 210 millions of pounds a year which is demanded of it by the governments, and to look forward with equanimity to the large additional expenditure which will be required for social reforms which are next few years? His answer was an emphatic affirmative.

Roughly speaking, the wealth and income of Great Britain, doubled every 30 years, and he believed it to be not over sanguine to expect that about the year 1944 we shall have a national income of 4,000 millions and accumulated savings of \$500,000,000. That meant that the nation could confidently look forward to the introduction of all those reforms desired by the socialistic side of the Liberal party.

But it might be as well to enter upon such expenditures as soon as the income justified them, that is in the year 1944.

### Bennett Burleigh, War Writer, Dead

Bennett Burleigh, one of the foremost war writers of modern times, died recently at his London residence. He served as correspondent in many wars.

A Scotchman, born in Glasgow nearly seventy years ago, he joined the ranks of the confederates in the civil war and fought through the entire campaign, being twice captured and sentenced to death by the northern troops.

He turned to newspaper work and reported a number of campaigns for a news agency. In 1882 he began his connection with the London Daily Telegraph, which lasted until his death. He followed for that paper the British Egyptian war and various Soudan campaigns, the French annexation of Madagascar, the Ashanti war, the Spanish expedition in Morocco, the Somali war, the Russo-Japanese war and the recent Balkan war.

For many years he was able to visit his home only on rare occasions owing to his constant service in the field. At one time Burleigh went into politics and stood for a Scottish constituency. He was the author of a number of books.

Bennett Burleigh was well known to many Canadians as a welcome visitor to the Canadian Club at the Bileby meeting. During the American civil war he was jailed in Toronto, accused of belligerent acts on Canadian soil. He was eventually liberated by order of the Imperial government.

The British admiralty has decided to abandon the hospital ship Maine, presented to the British nation by American women during the South African war, and which went ashore on June 17 in the Fifth of June on the west coast of Scotland. It was the opinion of the officers that the cost of the repairs of the ship would be more than the value of the vessel.

Bonnets are almost unknown in Mexico, even among wealthy ladies.

## UNIVERSAL PENNY POSTAGE IS URGED

SIR JOHN HENNIKER HEATON WANTS APPOINTMENT OF IMPERIAL POSTMASTER

The Veteran Postal Reformer Says an Official Is Needed With Rank so High That He Can Insist on the Necessary Reforms Being Inaugurated.

Sir John Henniker Heaton, the veteran postal reformer whose energetic influences have produced many reforms in the British postal service, has now written to Rt. Hon. Charles Hobhouse, postmaster-general, urging the appointment of an imperial postmaster-general. "Our postmaster-general," Sir Henniker declares, "have reluctantly followed rather than led their colonial colleagues. Their most egregious failure has been with the cable service, which they have allowed a small combination of astute speculators to acquire control of for their own profit and to the detriment of the empire. What is wanted is a minister with rank so high and independent that he will be able to face the most powerful financial interests of the empire and insist on the realization of all postal, telegraphic and cable reforms, required in the interests of the empire. Sir Henniker concludes by advocating a conference of postmasters of the dominions over seas and the United States to confer with the Imperial postmaster-general on the establishment of a uniform cable rate of one penny a word throughout the British empire and the United States. Another step is to assemble the world's postmasters for the purpose of considering the institution of universal penny letter postage and universal penny word cable when mailed from the cable station.

### OIL FOR THE NAVY

Admiralty Plans for World-Wide Supply Depot System

A great scheme for the provision of oil supplies for the navy is being worked out by the British government, and in order to prevent an undue accession in the price of desirable prospective fuels, the admiralty are observing great secrecy regarding the movements of their agents. The idea is that the admiralty shall establish immense stores of oil on British territory on all the main ocean highways to replace coaling stations. In order to carry out this project oil supplies are sought in territory as nearly contiguous to the proposed stations as possible, to reduce the cost of transportation to a minimum, and to establish an ample and continuous supply. British agents are now in the United States, Brazil, Persia, Canada, and elsewhere prospecting for oil, but to the present no details of their reports are available. For the Pacific oil stores California is being looked to for a supply, and this is causing some misgiving in Canada, where oil is found in paying quantities. But the fact has been demonstrated that oil is found in California in paying quantities, while the supply in Western Canada is not as general or as well explored. Sir Owen Phillips and Lord Pirrie are said to be intimately associated with the new prospect as far as California oil is concerned.

### Confidants of Many State Secrets

Probably the man who knows more diplomatic secrets than any other man in the world is Leopold de Rothschild, of London, England, one of the principals of the great international banking houses of Rothschild. He is the friend and confidant of every ambassador and minister accredited to the court of St. James, and continually in that capacity he is acquainted with most moves on the chess boards of the nations.

As one of the principals of the great banking house bearing his name his position as a controller of the money market naturally makes him the most sought-after personage in London, for no great government loan can be floated without the house of Rothschild being directly or indirectly consulted.

To Leopold de Rothschild come the envoys of state for advice and guidance; often to submit to him vast schemes for the raising of money. In the development of a country, in the provision of railways, in the numerous other activities for which money is needed, Mr. Rothschild plays a far greater part than most people suspect. His bank in St. Paul's Churchyard, London, is an international medium for relieving nations and states of monetary difficulties.

For years cabinet ministers have consulted Leopold de Rothschild on financial questions affecting the country, and there is still an intimate, though little suspected, connection between the cabinet and the house of Rothschild.

### Maple Sugar Souvenirs

On Dominion Day last year every passenger who entered a dining car on the C.P.R. received a maple sugar maple leaf enclosed in a little box with a miniature Canadian flag and a copy of "The Maple Leaf For Ever." In the United States each particular fruit, such as the orange, has its day, and the C.P.R. idea was to identify the Canadian National Holiday with this typical Canadian product. The Quebec government was much interested in the idea and decided to elaborate it on a still more comprehensive scale. Quebec being the province most intimately connected with the maple sugar industry, indeed, the higher standard of purity noticeable in commercial maple sugar is largely due to the enlightened efforts of the Quebec ministry for agriculture, which directs three schools for educating farmers in the best methods of tapping, distilling and producing the sugar. This year, therefore, the Quebec government itself has taken in hand the Maple Day idea, and is itself providing maple sugar souvenirs to passengers served in dining cars on all Canadian lines, following the C.P.R. example.

## NEW WIRELESS REGULATIONS

### Government Systematize All Radio Telegraphic Operators on Ships and Land

Elaborate regulations have been issued by the naval department governing the issuing of licenses and the control of operation of all radio telegraph equipments in Canada whether in the hands of amateurs or for commercial purposes either on land or in Canadian registered vessels. The regulations are based on the uniform rules drawn up two years ago by the international radio-telegraph convention. They apply not only to the professional wireless operator, but also to the hundreds of amateur operators throughout Canada, whose indiscriminate sending out of wireless messages lead to serious interference with the work of government or commercial stations.

Hereafter every wireless operator must have a license from the naval service and must comply with all the conditions of such license on penalty of a fine not exceeding \$50 or three months' imprisonment.

Provision is made in each license for the character of the wave lengths to be used and the range allowed. All amateur operators are required, when operating, to listen for the signal "S" which will indicate that they are interfering with commercial business. If that signal is heard the operator must stop until it is cancelled by a duly authorized government station.

For ocean-going vessels it is provided that there must be an emergency source of power for operating, instantly available, and hours are specified during which the operators must be constantly "on watch."

### WESTERN CANADA NOTES

The C.P.R. telegraphs department is arranging to extend the wire service in Southern British Columbia.

Two large bull moose have been captured in the harbor at Port Arthur while swimming across the bay.

A Summerland, B.C., paper states that trading Summerland orchard property for prairie farm lands is an active feature of the real estate market at that place.

The oil boom which started in Alberta seems to have hit Saskatchewan, six companies having been organized with an aggregate capitalization of \$1,960,000.

T. W. Baird, an Oxbow farmer, is getting rid of the sloughs on his farm by blowing them up with dynamite. The first one blew up was always full of water, and is now as dry as a bone.

Hon. Price Ellison states that the Okanagan district in British Columbia, will produce a bumper crop of fruit this year. It is announced that improved shipping facilities have been secured.

J. F. Stalnaker, a farmer of the Assiniboia district in Saskatchewan, after repeated experiments, has demonstrated that alfalfa can be grown successfully in that province despite the low winter temperatures. Mr. Stalnaker states that he has given it a thorough try-out, and he is convinced that there is no danger of winter killing.

An ice factory with an output of thirty tons per day has been established at Regina.

### Field Husbandry Experiments

The Experimental Farm at Ottawa and the branch farms and stations make field husbandry investigations a very prominent part of their work. For the information of those who are interested, the more important results of last season's work over the entire system have been summarized and issued in Bulletin No. 75 of the Experimental Farms. It takes up the question of rotation, cultivation, fertilizers, rates of seeding, cost of production, weed eradication, and other points connected with field agriculture. The information is presented by farms and stations, and is, therefore, easily available for study. This bulletin is for free distribution at the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

### King and Queen to Tour Dominions

Ever since the King's accession it has been generally understood that the King and Queen would at the earliest opportunity make a tour of the overseas dominions.

His Majesty has, indeed, promised the Australian and South African governments that he would do this, and now the visit is expected to take place in the autumn or early winter of next year, the route being laid by the Cape and home through Canada. The colonial governments of the dominions have already discussed the details.

King George particularly desires to attend the official founding of the new Australian capital.

### GRANTS TO AGRICULTURE

#### Saskatchewan, British Columbia and Ontario Amounts Named

The disposition of the monies to be given to the various provinces, in accordance with the federal grant in aid of agriculture, has in the case of some of the provinces been decided upon. The amount appropriated this year is \$800,000. Saskatchewan has already decided upon the disposition of its share, amounting to \$61,152.31. The portion to be allowed British Columbia is \$52,799.38. Ontario's share of the grant amounts to \$280,863.

It is understood that a history of "The London Scottish Corps" is in course of preparation and will soon be published. It was organized in 1859, at the time of the great wave of Volunteer enthusiasm. The patriotic spirit which brought it into existence is as strong as ever, and a full account of its officers and public appearances will make a volume of uncommon interest.

As storms following storm and wave succeeding wave give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

## TAKING THE CENSUS OF SEALS

### Commission of Canadian and United States Scientists to Count the Herds

Three United States commissioners and two Canadian commissioners will spend the summer at the Pribilof Islands in a study of the propagation of seals in northern waters. The scientists chosen to represent the United States are: W. H. Osgood, of the biological department of the Field museum of natural history, Chicago; Dr. George H. Parker, professor of biology, Harvard; Edward A. Preble, of the United States biological survey. All these three men are of considerable experience in the north, and are familiar with the animals found there.

Their present commissions will entail a study on the seals at their breeding grounds on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, with the object of determining the rate of propagation and whether the killing of a certain number of males each year affects the rate of propagation. An actual census of the seals which come to the Rockies will be among the tasks of the commission. Exactly what method of taking the census and marketing the seals will be employed has not been determined, according to Mr. Osgood. In the past various methods have been suggested and used, such as shaving of the one side of the head and branding with irons. It is estimated that the seal herd, at the time the United States acquired the islands, numbered no less than 1,500,000. This number has constantly diminished, and there has been a great variance of opinion as to the proper method of managing the seal industry. The slaughtering of seals was prohibited for a period of five years by the act of congress in 1912, except for the purpose of supplying the natives of the Pribilof islands with food.

Treaties have been entered into between the United States and Great Britain, Russia and Japan, governing the conduct of the seal industry. The government handles directly whatever skins are taken.

The first actual census of the seals taken, which was in 1912, the first season after the prohibitory law went into effect, showed the herd to contain 215,940 seals; which was estimated to represent a gain of 30,000 over 1911. The census about to be taken will indicate what rate of increase has been made under the protection of the law.

### PATROL TO WATCH DERELICTS

Britain, France, Germany and United States Will Bear Expense of Undertaking

To free the North Atlantic of derelicts, the United States revenue cutters Seneca and Miami, will establish an international patrol in those waters as authorized by the International Maritime Conference in London last year. At present the two cutters are working out of Halifax to warn vessels against icebergs which cross the paths frequented by steamers between Europe and America. As soon as the danger of icebergs has passed, the two cutters will search for derelicts which imperil shipping. One of the cutters will make its headquarters somewhere in the Azores and confine its duty to the European end of the trans-Atlantic routes. The other will make its headquarters either in Newfoundland or Nova Scotia and limit its efforts to the American end of the well-travelled course. Although the United States has been authorized to maintain this derelict patrol, it will be paid for by all the powers which participated in the International Maritime Conference and signed the treaty growing out of that conference. The treaty will not be effective until July 1, 1915, but by common consent the patrol is to be established this year, and the interested nations selected the United States to take charge of it.

Great Britain will bear thirty per cent. of the expense of the patrol, France, Germany and the United States each fifteen per cent., and the balance will be proportioned among powers with fewer ships in the North Atlantic.

### MAKES AEROPLANES SAFE

#### Stabilizing Machine Will Prevent Air Accidents

Striking demonstrations of a stabilizing device for aeroplanes were made at Bezons, near Paris, by two Americans, Sperry and his son. The device which weighs only forty pounds and measures some eighteen inches across and twelve inches high, is based on a quadruple gyroscope driven by electric power generated by the engines of the aeroplane. One pair of gyroscopes is for leveling the plane and are so balanced that, the moment the planes are at a dangerous angle the gyroscopes throw them back into their correct position. The other pair keep up the automatic lateral balance. Sperry's son rose from the Seine River with a mechanic in his Curtiss waterplane. At a height of some 600 feet both pilot and passenger rose from their seats, and the mechanic climbed out on the lower plane of the machine to a point some six feet from the centre of gravity. Meanwhile Sperry was standing with both arms above his head. The gyroscopes kept the machine balanced. The mechanic then clambered to the tail of the machine. For a fraction of a second the waterplane quivered and the tail sank downwards. Immediately the balancing apparatus set to work and brought the machine back into perfect equilibrium. Five times the experiments were repeated. Then Sperry's son came down to the water in a splendid volplane which was also automatic.

Commandant Barres, Capt. Charles of the French army air corps, M. Maurin, Lieut.-Col. Renard and several other air experts, were present and were greatly interested. Barres went for a trip with Sperry's son, who demonstrated an automatic rise from the water, balancing in the air and an automatic volplane down to the water.

Foxes and wolves sleep curled up, their noses and tails soles of their feet close together.

## DAIRY STOCK TO HAVE RIGID INSPECTION

REGULATIONS PROVIDED FOR ERADICATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The Dominion Department of Agriculture Authorized to Co-operate With Cities and Towns to Enforce Sanitary Condition in Dairies.

Drastic regulations are provided in the order-in-council authorizing the department of agriculture to co-operate with cities or towns for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis. The aid of the department of agriculture is to be given to towns of a population of not less than 5,000 which have made provision for the licensing of dairies from which the milk supplies are drawn; these licenses to be issued only if the dairy conforms to a standard requiring ample air space in the stables, ventilation, drainage and at least two square feet of window glass for each cow.

Two years ago the test of each cow in the dairy the sale within the city or town of milk or cream shall be prohibited unless the herds shall be clean and healthy from sanitary inspectors. Each city or town shall appoint an inspector or inspectors to see that the cows are kept clean and properly fed and cared for.

When these requirements have been carried out by any city or town and an application made for the co-operation of the veterinary director-general, the latter shall send a veterinary inspector to inspect the dairy cows, subjecting them to the tuberculin test as well as making physical examination in each case. Cows infected with open tuberculosis and which are distributing the germs of the disease through the milk or otherwise shall be slaughtered at an abattoir under inspection or in the presence of the inspector who shall give directions as to the disposition of the carcass. Reactors to the test are to be separated from non-reactors to the test and shall be immediately slaughtered after they have been prepared for the block by drying off and feeding; or they may be retained in the herd and so milk or cream from the herd sold until it has been pasteurized.

Provision is made for the compensation of the owners of all cows slaughtered under these regulations, the compensation to be equal to one-half the appraised value in the case of open tuberculosis, one-third the appraised value if the cow is destroyed as a reactor at the request of the owner. The owner to be also given the salvage from the carcass provided the amount of salvage and compensation do not exceed the appraised value of which the surplus goes to the receiver general.

The regulations provide for periodical tests whenever deemed necessary by the veterinary director-general. No new cows are to be added to a herd unless they have passed the test of the department. When the successive tests fail to deter any reactor in a herd it shall be deemed healthy and the veterinary inspector is authorized to give a certificate to that effect upon request.

### MENEK STILL A MYSTERY

Even in the Capital the Facts Still Are Unknown and Diplomats Cannot Get at the Truth

The mystery of Menelik, the emperor of Abyssinia, whose death has been reported innumerable times, only to be denied, remains unsolved. W. Thesiger, British minister to Abyssinia, has reported that even in Addis Ababa, the capital of Abyssinia, the emperor's death is unknown. No one will admit that the emperor is dead and outside the palace there is complete ignorance on the subject. The diplomatic corps has been unable to get at the truth, all the ministers say that they have not seen Menelik for years. The general belief is that the emperor's embalmed body lies in the innermost room of the Gebel.

The capital is, however, completely tranquil, and it is believed that any danger to foreigners is past. Mr. Thesiger has just completed a three months' march along the Abyssinian frontier of British East Africa to inquire into the wounding of two British officers by raiders. He was accompanied by an Abyssinian escort over a hundred miles of lava strewn plains, where 53 camels had to be employed to carry water for the caravan. The party marched to Nairobi, a total distance of 1,116 miles.

### WOMEN BEHEADED

#### Germany Has No Sentimentalism With Female Criminals

In marked contrast to the agitation in the United States against the capital punishment of women criminals and the tolerant attitude of the British authorities toward the militant suffragettes, the fact that unsentimental Germans show no more consideration for the weaker sex than for men in crime was evidenced recently when two women were beheaded by headsman with blocks and axes, making four women to suffer from that fate within a few weeks.

The death sentences were executed according to the medieval method. Germany, of all civilized nations, is the only one to retain this custom.

### DEMONSTRATES NEW INVENTION

#### Great Interest in Invention Shown Before Members of Royal Society

The demonstration of a new style of radio-telegraphic and telephonic receiver, invented by Lieutenant-Colonel George Iquier, military attaché of the American embassy, created great interest at a meeting of the Royal society. The invention embodies the use of ordinary street telephone wires as antennae requiring no mast. Messages were received over long distances during the demonstration and were heard distinctly. The apparatus is cheap and simple, and can easily be adjusted to receive a number of messages simultaneously without interference or interruption.



## Hogs Wanted

We are now in position to buy all stock hogs offered for sale.

**The Pacific Cold Storage Co.**



**YES, it's fishing time again.**  
It's time again to come here for all those little fishing wants and comforts. Buy at home. We have quite a supply of fishing tackle—Rods, lines, hooks, spoons, reels, weights—in fact everything but the fish and the stories.

**The Gleichen Pharmacy**



Put the difference in the bank. The saving between Ford cost and heavy car cost is "velvet" for the prudent buyer. He knows the Ford not only saves him dollars but serves him best. It's a better car sold at a lower price and backed with Ford service and guarantee.

\$800 for the runabout, \$650 for the touring car and \$900 for the town car, f.o.b. Ford, Ontario, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from

**W. R. McKie, Agent, Gleichen, Alberta.**

### CURIOUS PROBLEMS.

To You, Think That You Could Count Up to a Trillion?

Some persons openly manifest an aversion to mathematics. Can they be censured when such problems as these are presented to view? One little statement that set many people to thinking about their limitations first appeared in a publication some twenty-five years ago. It simply stated, "You cannot count a trillion." Many tried it, but all gave up before counting very long. Supposing you counted without stopping at the rate of 200 every minute of the day and night, how long would it take? You could count 12,000 an hour, 288,000 in a day, 105,120,000 in a year of 365 1/4 days. Since a trillion is a thousand million, it is a simple matter to see that it would take nearly ten years to reach that sum, and since a trillion is a thousand billion it does not require a great stretch of the imagination to see that we could never reach that amount unless we had in the neighborhood of 10,000 years to devote to the task.

A woman of social ambitions once remarked to an acquaintance that she had eighteen intimate friends whom she wished to have to dinner, but as her table seated only eight she could have only six guests at a time. It was suggested that she invite them in rotation, changing the guests until each had been to dinner with all of the others. At the first dinner she announced her plan, and one of the guests asked if she had counted the number of dinners she would have to give before she had made the complete rotation. When he learned that she thought twenty or thirty dinners would answer he laughed and took a pencil from his pocket and after figuring a few minutes told her that it would require 18,564 dinner parties to finish her plan. At the rate of 300 each year this would require nearly sixty-two years. The plan was abandoned. He then suggested that she see how many ways she could seat the eight people around the table, and she was ready to try that as well until told that it was possible to arrange 40,320 seatings without having any two alike.

Suppose six horses are entered in a race. If some one should offer to bet that you could not tell the exact order in which the six horses would cross the tape you would probably not care to take the bet unless you are given good odds, say 50 to 1 or 5 to 1. Many would be willing to bet under such conditions. But their chances to win would be exceedingly small. Any one of the six horses might be first; any one of the other five might be second. Of the other four any one might be third. There would be three choices for fourth place, two for fifth and one for sixth. Now, since the same possibilities would remain, no matter how we started, it is easy to see that the total number of arrangements must be 6x5x4x3x2x1 or 720, so that the better has exactly one chance in 720 of winning, provided he knows absolutely nothing about the horses. If he takes odds of 100 to 1 he is almost certain to lose, for he is really the one who has given the odds 7.2 to 1 even at 100 to 1.

### Trees and Lightning.

There is a popular belief that certain trees are less likely than others to be struck by lightning and that during a thunderstorm it is quite safe to stand under a beech, for example, while the danger under a resinous tree or an oak is respectively fifteen or twenty times greater. This is disputed by Dr. A. W. Borthwick in "Notes of the Royal Botanical Garden of Edinburgh." The doctor says that no tree is immune, since lightning will select one species quite as readily as another and the beech quite as frequently as any other species. Apparently the taller trees in a neighborhood are the ones most likely to be struck. Contrary to what is believed by some people, the cells are not "ruptured or torn by the formation of steam, as might happen if the heating by the electric current was very great. The cells collapse and shrink up, but are never torn." The root system does not seem to be ever damaged by lightning.

### A Thorough Sportsman.

Sir Thomas Lipton has other hobbies besides that of yachting. He is very fond of most outdoor amusements, and has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds on sport in various forms, but is said never to have made a bet in his life. Among his past pursuits are billiards, cricket, golf, and motoring. The theatre he does not particularly fancy, and as for reading he confines himself chiefly to magazines and newspapers. He believes in plenty of fresh air, and to avoid sleeping in town will often drive ten miles at one in the morning to Osidge, his place at Old Southgate, in Middlesex. He is also a keen gardener.

### Royal Golfer.

King James II. was a fine golfer in the sense of fondness for the game, and in other senses too. He it was as Duke of York who, when challenged by two English noblemen at the Scottish court to a match, the duke to take any partner whom he could find, took to his side an Edinburgh shoemaker named John Paterson. The duke and Paterson won, and the latter, being given half the stake, built for himself a house, which is to be distinguished by the record upon it in Canongate to this day.

### The Star Chamber.

The old tribunal which figures so extensively in the history of Charles I. as the "star chamber" is said to have received the name from the fact that the roof of the apartment in which the tribunal sat was decorated with gilt stars. Another explanation is that it took its name from the "starrs" or Jewish bonds, which at one time had been kept in it.

### The Same Thing.

She: I'm told you believe in nothing.  
He: I never said so. I said I believed only in what I understood.



## The Supreme Court of Alberta 1914-1915

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for 1914-1915. When the date set for the opening of a Court or Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday. Sittings of the Supreme Court, Appellate Division.

Edmonton. Second Tuesday in September and January and first in April.

Calgary. Second Tuesday in November, and fourth Tuesday in February, and third Tuesday in May.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes.

Edmonton and Calgary. Second Monday in September and each Monday thereafter except during vacation.

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes. Edmonton and Calgary. Fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in April.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes. Edmonton and Calgary. First Tuesday in October; second Tuesday in January; fourth Tuesday in March and second Tuesday in June.

Wetaskiwin. Fifth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in February.

Red Deer. Third Tuesday in September and first Tuesday in February.

Medicine Hat. First Tuesday in November and second Tuesday in March.

Macleod. Fourth Tuesday in October and first Tuesday in March.

Lethbridge. Fourth Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in February.

For Trial of all Civil Causes. Wetaskiwin. Fourth Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in May.

Red Deer. Second Tuesday in November and third Tuesday in March.

Medicine Hat. First Tuesday in December and May.

Macleod. First Tuesday in December and fourth Tuesday in May.

Lethbridge. Third Tuesday in December and second Tuesday in May.

Dated at Edmonton, Alberta, this fourth day of July, 1914.

J. D. HUNT,

21 Inspector of Legal Offices.

The chicken ranch is a popular resort these warm afternoons.

## Auction Sale

Saturday, Aug. 1st at Taylor's Barn

Any listings you wish advertised should be in not later than Monday July 27th.

**T. H. BEACH**  
Auctioneer

## BATTERIES BATTERIES

Here you are

I have just snapped up a large bunch of dry cells. They are the famous

Columbia Ignitor Dry Cell

the best and longest life dry cell on the market. These are being sold at ridiculous low prices. Get your supply now while they last. The price is 35 cents each, all guaranteed fresh, each cell tested before you take them away. Order them now before you forget.

F. A. Williams

Gleichen Alta

## PALM PARLORS

is open

In new Padley Block opposite Palace Hotel

where a full assortment of

## CANDIES, NUTS,

etc., will be carried, and

where will be served:

Coffee, Tea, Beef Tea,

Bullion of all Kinds—

Ice Cream at all seasons

**Fred Brosseau**  
PROPRIETOR

B. S. Corey, whose hands were seriously burned by igniting gasoline a couple of weeks ago, is now rapidly recovering and able to attend to business.

## FOR SALE--

3 Dominion Wagons  
3 Chatham Wagons  
2 Dominion Carriage co. buggies.

14 in. Gang P. & O.  
4 I. H. C. Land packers, 22 wheel.  
Campbell Sub-Surface packer, 22 wheel.

Also a number of extra Weber wagon boxes and wagon extras.

These goods are all new and will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Come early and get your choice.

**A. F. LARKIN ESTATE**  
E. B. LARKIN Manager

## Harvesting is at Hand

Get out your Binders and see that they in readiness for the oncoming crop.

Give us your order for the season's binder twine

Some snaps in repossessed farm implements, Come in and look them over.

We carry a full stock of repairs for M.H. implements

**H. F. CRANDALL, Agent**  
**MASSEY-HARRISS Co.**

## New groceries

Fresh Groceries in dependable brands and qualities--- that's the desire of every housewife --and its our aim, too. W invite your patronage.

**S. A. Hall**

## SPORTSMEN

You should call and examine our new stock of shotguns. We have them to suit all pockets viz:

Single barrel from \$9 up  
Double Barrel guns from  
**\$ 1 6 0 0**

**to \$ 6 5 0 0**

Shells all the leading makes

Peters, Dominion, Nitro Club Winchester, Etc.

Also all requisites for sportsmen, duck calls, dog calls, gun cases, jackets, etc.

We are the people for all kinds of general hardware. Quality first. Prices Rock-bottom.

**THE GLEICHEN TRADING CO. LTD.**  
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Call the CALL for all Classes of  
**JOB PRINTING**

### Gleichen's Meteorological Report HARGREAVICK BROTHERS

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jowett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

	MAX.	MIN.			
July 22.....	78	43	I left ribs	L left ribs	A right rib
23.....	79	45			
24.....	81	49			
25.....	83	48			
26.....	85	46			
27.....	90	46			
28.....	88	42			

Horses branded:

D I right ribs